

In the editorial articles of several respectable contemporaries, written with ability and in the most commendable spirit, upon the question—thank God!—no longer the EVIL—of the day, we have observed one error, as we think. Whether from want of reflection, or from looseness of language, the idea may gain a hold in the minds of the readers of those journals that certain things commanded by law are to be done, and certain things prohibited by law are to be left undone, *because* a violation of its mandates will be followed by punishment, and not because it is right to do or refrain from certain acts.

This brings us to the view which we desire to force. Suppose that those ill-advised or malicious persons at the North, who have been disposed to interfere with the due execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, could be quite sure that they are beyond the reach or danger of actual punishment for any grave an infraction of the duties of a citizen, still they are bound, in our opinion, to obey the Law, and would be so *in foro conscientie*, if no penalty were attached to its infringement or evasion. If the man objects to one law and resists its perfect fulfilment, his neighbor may object to another and resist it; and thus all the laws may be set at naught, although unquestionably beneficial on the whole to society, and indispensable to its existence.

The New Orleans "Delta" says that Judge AMUEL J. GHOLSON, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, has refused to sign an order issued from the United States District Court for Louisiana, for the arrest of Governor QUITMAN, on the indictment found against him for his alleged participation in the Cuban expedition. The matter, it seems, was argued at length before Judge GHOLSON, by H. J. LARRIS, Esq., United States District Attorney, assisted by other counsel on the part of the General Government, and opposed, on behalf of the Governor, by some of the ablest Lawyers in the State of Mississippi, on the ground that the application was irregular and defective, and that no power existed in the Federal Courts to make such an order. We have not seen a copy of the opinion of the Judge. Governor QUITMAN puts his refusal to answer the indictment on the ground that it would so interfere with the performance of his official duties as to suspend for a time the Executive powers of a sovereign State, and promises to appear and answer the charge as soon as his term of office shall expire.

AN UNNECESSARY MOVEMENT.—It has been proposed in several quarters that a great Union Meeting should be held in Washington on the 22d of February next. At first the proposition met with very general approval, but, on more mature consideration, such a demonstration is regarded as inexpedient, and in this view of the subject we fully concur.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The nett proceeds of the Third Concert given at Charleston by the **JEWELL LINES** were distributed for charitable purposes, as follows:

Firemen's Charitable Association	500
Ladies' Benevolent Society	500
Sisters of our Lady of Mercy, with orphans under their charge	500
Charleston Port Society	500
Apprentices' Library	500
Ladies' Fuel Society	300
Ladies' Garmet Society	200
Female Charitable Association, Charleston Neck	200
Total Abstinence Society	200
French Benevolent Society	100
Hebrew Benevolent Society	100
Masonic Benevolent Society	100
Private Charity	40

INDIANA CONVENTION.—The Convention have decided that the term of Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be four years—the Governor to be ineligible to any other office during the term for which he is elected. That the Governor's veto may be overruled by a majority of both Houses, and that all bills not returned by the Governor within five days shall become laws, unless adjournments prevent, in which case they shall not be laws.

NAVAL.—The United States ship *Preble* arrived at New York yesterday from the Pacific. She left San Francisco August 23, and Valparaiso November 22d, and has been absent from the United States four years and three months. Owing to sickness among the crew, she was unable to remain at sea eleven months of this time. Out of one hundred and forty-five persons who sailed in her in 1846, only ten remain.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12, 1850

the tables of the Board of Trade continue to exhibit cheering results which they have lately done. The exports of cattle, sheep, dye stuffs, embroidery and needlework, glass, hides, leather manufactures, some of the metals, copper, and iron in bars, coals, oil, opium, cotton, India silk manufactures, spices, tea, timber, tannins, and wool, have all been considerably greater in the last five years than in any corresponding period of the same length of 1850 than they were in those of 1849. On the contrary the imports of bark, brimstone, cocoa, coffee, and flour, most kinds of fruits, plain linen, train oil, several kinds of provisions, quicksilver, salt petre, silk, metals, both raw and European manufacture, all kinds of spirits, sugar, (except refined from the Colonies,) turpentine, and cotton wool, have all diminished. The chief diminution is in fruit and cotton, arising from failure of crops in the United States. The diminution in the importation of spirits is, we are afraid, as much to the large importations of spirits as to the improved habits of the people, although we reason to hope that the latter have had a very considerable effect upon the consumption.

	qrs. wheat.	qrs. flour.
1849	145,618	188,603
1850	359,162	595,835

	Tons, 1849	Tons, 1850
Cotton.....	304,711	253,151
Wool.....	32,455	33,355
Silk.....	2,030	2,003
Flax.....	77,673	80,509

running over the articles exported during the month of January, 1900, and comparing them with the corresponding month of 1899, we find that the exports of the principal articles of commerce, such as, for example, we find a decrease in alkalis, candles, cotton yarn, cotton goods, and cables, metals, and silk and woollen manufactures. On the whole ten months, however, the returns are not so unfavorable as they might be, the most favorable character, fully justifying the most sanguine expectations. The total declared value of exports for the first ten months of the present and the preceding two years is as follows:

1848.....	£40,091,744
1849.....	49,398,648
1850.....	55,038,206

The preparations for the great exhibition a

maintained about the completion of the Glacier in due time. Offers are now receiving a supply of refreshments—a *bonus* of several hundred pounds sterling will be paid for the private refreshment rooms. The refreshment rooms will be divided into first, second, and third classes, and a fixed rate of charge for every article to be agreed upon, so that the visitors may be subjected to no imposition, and may choose their scale of expenditure according to their means. A plentiful supply of water for drinking is to be furnished gratis. The French people appear to be very forward with their suggestions, and the *Moniteur* contains a report of the arrangements which will be sent. France numbers 2,481 exhibitors. The articles are classed as follows: Raw materials; machines, tools, and instruments, 554; manufactured productions, 1,089; sculpture, arts, and models, 1,000. Belgium will be very fully and favorably represented. Spain has roused herself, and will present samples of her soil can produce and her sons achieve. She is abdicating her tariff, and her statesmen speak for free trade and liberalized commerce. All hail to the reviving glories of heros, poets, and sages! There is also a strong and of that the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, will be at the exhibition. He will prove himself an enlightened monarch and a friend to his people and to the human race.

go. Let him and the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, enter into an alliance for the promotion of knowledge and civilization, and we will unhesitatingly join the league a holy one, and hail the Czar and the Emperor and royal friends as worthy occupiers of their exalted positions. The first shipment of articles for the exhibition from Canada is expected shortly. We should like very much to have a committee for the United States being actively employed in London arranging the numerous matters which require to be attended to for the due reception and exhibition of your contributions to this "World's Fair," and the creditable accommodation of your citizens, who, we trust, will sit the old county by thousands. We assure you that such is expected of you, and we have no fear of your fully realizing all our anticipations.

The Theatrical world does not yield a single item of news of the greatest event of these days which can be claimed as the head of Literature, is the course of lectures lately

of the Bombay railway was turned on the 31st of October. The Punjab continues quiet, but an uneasy feeling prevailed respecting our relations with the frontier hill tribes. There are great demonstrations of force in the neighborhood of the Salt Mines, but no actual collision had taken place.

The fog, to which we alluded as having enveloped London in comparative darkness for the last fourteen days, has extended very far into the country, and business has been seriously impeded by it at Leeds, and even so far north as Glasgow it was difficult to walk in the streets without risk of personal collision or injury. We are apprehensive of mischief at sea, should the fog extend beyond the shores of our favored island.

The principal news from the continent is, the King of Prussia's edict for reducing the army to its former numerical force, "in consequence of conventions entered into with the Imperial Austrian Government." This seems to settle the question that peace will be preserved.

A similar edict to that issued in respect to the Prussian army was expected to appear in the Vienna Gazette in relation to the Austrian army. The King of Denmark has also given orders for the reduction of his army.

The Austrian Cabinet has resolved to advocate a *liberal* reconstruction of the old Diet! All the news from the continent is decidedly pacific.

The French Chamber is busy employed in discussing M. MONTALEMBERT's report "*on the observance of the Sabbath*," which occupies eleven columns of the largest papers.

Mr. BARNARD, the new Minister from the United States to the Court of Berlin, had delivered his credentials to the King at Potsdam.

Paris Bourse, last prices yesterday: 5 per cents 94f. 90c. 3 per cents 57f. 30c.; Bank of France 2,325f.

London Stock Exchange, 2 o'clock: Consols for the opening (18th January) ex div. 97. 07. 07 1/2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax yesterday, with Liverpool dates of the 21st ultimo.

prices; wheat had declined two pence per bushel; corn had declined six pence per quarter; provisions scarce and firm and tobacco firm. Money abundant; consols 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; American stocks quiet; United States 6's 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium.

The political news is unimportant. German affairs, it is said, have assumed a new aspect. It is supposed the conference at Dresden between Austria and Prussia bodes no good to the smaller German States, who are now using energetic means to form a league of their own. It is confidently stated at Paris that Gen. LAUITTE and Lord PALMERSTON have entered into an agreement that if the approaching Conference at Dresden attempts to make any territorial change affecting the arrangement made by Vienna, the French and English Governments will interfere.

Such is our Telegraphic report.

THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 3—5 P. M.

Our markets very quiet. Howard street flour \$4.50 a 45. Red wheat 102, white 105a114 cents. Yellow corn 66, white 61 cents. Oats 43 cents.

Tobacco very quiet, as usual at this season. Sales small holders firm.

Stocks steady. Sales of Baltimore 6's, 1870, at 103 300 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 74 74 74.

The money market is unusually easy for the beginning of the year. Good paper is easily discounted.

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ious rides ; he let the boys hang on behind ; and after we have heard of his taking up half a dozen children with their mistress, and helping them through. Then he carried the mail, which is itself a small

—
to provide for the appointment of Deputy

5. *Be it further enacted*, That the delegates

There are now churches and schools within two or three miles of the village, and within four miles mills, factories, stores, and villages. All the privileges of an old settled country are to be had here, and the people of Suffolk county take themselves on being a highly moral, orderly, and religious people.

The land can be very easily cleared, and the cost of settlement will depend almost entirely upon the settler; he can cut out as much or as little as he chooses. I do not know of any objection to the place, or to the land for settlement; and the same labor and industry which make successful and prosperous settlements in other parts of the country, bestowed there, these lands cannot fail to produce favorable results.

The climate is in every particular healthy and pleasant; the roads are good and always passable at all seasons of the year; the winters are short and mild, compared to the winters of the main, to the north of the highlands; there is seldom a winter more than two or three weeks on the Island.

What is remarkable, a crop is seldom injured by drouth; there is no part of the country where there is so little rain.

from drought as on Long Island, nor is there any injury
wet; there is no wet or gold land on the island. All the
along the margin of the streams can be made highly val-
at a small cost, for there is no such thing as a flood or fre-
as in the interior part of the country, by which often very
damage is done. Such an event as the carrying off a bridge
the breaking of a mill dam with great damage, is almost
heard of on Long Island. The streams and bays abound
fish and wild fowl in great abundance, and every variety
In consequence of the great number of letters from all
of the country desiring information of these lands, it has
found necessary to answer them in this form.

Apply to THOS. WOOD, Stationer, 117 John street, Pearl, New York, or CHARLES WOOD, at the same place either of whom will receive remittances and forward receipts therefor by the return of mail. They will also gratuitously furnish maps and pamphlets of the property, and cheerfully give such other information as may be desired.

References can be made to Hon. Henry Meigs and Chandler, of the American Institute, 351 Broadway, N. Y.; Sandfords, Porter & Striker, 78 Broadway, N. Y.; Dodge, of Dodge & Co's Express, 118 West street, N. Y. F. Peck, 306 State street, and Alden J. Spooner, 311 street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: O. Holman, Stationer, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.
GEO. R. WEST, Draughtsman and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, offers his services for procuring Letters Patent in this and other countries.

His long experience in the business—having served several years as a pupil of the late Dr. T. P. Jones—added thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws, and familiarity with the details of conducting applications through the office, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction.

Specifications and Drawings are carefully prepared, defective specifications and imperfect drawings revised and corrected to meet the objections of the office, and all other business connected with his profession carefully and promptly attended to.

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He has permission to refer Patentees and others, at

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Baron Von Gerolt, Minister of Prussia.
Professor Joseph Henry, LL.D., Secretary of the S

Hon. Eliasha Whittlesey, Washington.
Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Washington. Oct 19-

SHARP'S PATENT RIFLE.—This newly-invented Rifle is so constructed as to admit of its being loaded at the breech and to supply itself with caps. It can be loaded

This patent rifle is manufactured by A. S. Nippes & Manufacturing Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, who have

The subscribers are making extensive arrangements for the means of new machinery, &c. to manufacture Sharp's Rifle in the city of Philadelphia, and to execute all orders sent to them with dispatch. Messrs. Haden & Brother, of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, are the agents of the subscribers.

BENJAMIN BUTTERFIELD
ALBERT N. NIFFES.

July 27—wt